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EXAMINER	
SAIN, GAUTAM	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2176	

DATE MAILED: 10/27/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/840,737	WHITE, DAVID J.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Gautam Sain	2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *24 August 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-9,12-48 and 53-70* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-9,12-48 and 53-62* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *3/06, 8/06*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1) This is a NonFinal rejection in response to amendments/remarks filed on 8/24/2006.

2) Claims 1-9, 12-48, 53-70 are pending. Claims 10 and 11 are cancelled by Applicant. Claims 49-52 were previously withdrawn.

3) Claims 63-70 are new.

4) Effective filing date 4/23/01.

5) Note: In claim 64, line 4. Examiner believes the "or" it is a typographical error and intended to be "of", and examines the claim accordingly. If so, please correct.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6-1) Claims 1, 8, 9, 12-17, 23-48, 58-66 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wyler (US 2005/0055420, filed Jan 31, 2001), in view of Hind et al (US 6941511, filed Aug 31, 2000), further in view of Motoyama et al (US 6009436, issued Dec 28, 1999).

With regard to independent Claim 1, Wyler teaches *applying the first-level transform ... first-level document; writing .. memory.* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language, which are XML documents (paragraph 157-159); *receiving a first request for a second-level document*

... document; in response .. transform database; applying the second-level ... document; writing ... memory. For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167).

Wyler does not expressly teach, but Hind teaches *Reading ... database.* For Example, transformations are stored for each of the specified transformations and are processed with incoming documents (col 4, lines 63- col 5, line 3).

Wyler in view of Hind does not teach the amended limitation regarding in response to the first request, applying the second-level transform to the first level document so as to create a second level-document, however Motoyama does suggest it. For example, Motoyama discloses a method for mapping structured information to different structured information where the user can interactively define the mapping to create or edit a transformation of source components to target components for requested transformation (see Abstract section). Based on Applicant's remarks (filed on 8/24/2006), The examiner characterizes the amended limitations as a demand driven process by the user for transforming one document into another document (see exemplary remarks regarding independent claim 1 on pages 15-17 of the Remarks section) as opposed to a fully automated process that the user's inputs are not further considered. Motoyama does at least suggest this characterization because Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component

(col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the existing map as the first level of transformation and the target component as the second level of transformation. Additionally, The use input is then processed and the requested input file and map are processed to transform the input file into the requested output file formation which is sent to the user (col 4, lines 10-14). Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The parser analyzes and breaks down input SGML documents into recognizable component parts to generate a symbol table (col 11, lines 10-22), where the SGML DTD taken together with the SGML document and the HTML DTD are input to the Mapping Editor to output the Map (item 212), then the map and the SGML document are utilized by the transformer to output an HTML document which is input to a browser for the user viewing for different requests of a user (col 11, lines 55-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include stored transformations that are processed for incoming documents as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8), further to include providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format where the uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component as taught by Motoyama,

providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

With regard to independent Claims 8 and 28, Wyler teaches *Storing the document in raw form; parsing ... document; decomposing ... to create a second-level document.* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language, which are XML documents (paragraph 157-159). Additionally, Wyler teaches first and second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. The second level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). Wyler does not expressly teach, but Hind teaches *Transform.* For Example, transformations are stored for each of the specified transformations and are processed with incoming documents (col 4, lines 63-col 5, line 3).

Wyler in view of Hind does not teach the amended limitation regarding in response to the first request, applying the second-level transform to the first level document so as to create a second level-document, however Motoyama does suggest it. For example, Motoyama discloses a method for mapping structured information to different structured information where the user can interactively define the mapping to create or edit a transformation of source components to target components for requested transformation (see Abstract section). Based on Applicant's remarks (filed on 8/24/2006), The examiner characterizes the amended limitations as a demand driven process by the user for transforming one document into another document (see exemplary remarks regarding independent claim 1 on pages 15-17 of the Remarks

section) as opposed to a fully automated process that the user's inputs are not further considered. Motoyama does at least suggest this characterization because Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the existing map as the first level of transformation and the target component as the second level of transformation. Additionally, The use input is then processed and the requested input file and map are processed to transform the input file into the requested output file formation which is sent to the user (col 4, lines 10-14). Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The parser analyzes and breaks down input SGML documents into recognizable component parts to generate a symbol table (col 11, lines 10-22), where the SGML DTD taken together with the SGML document and the HTML DTD are input to the Mapping Editor to output the Map (item 212), then the map and the SGML document are utilized by the transformer to output an HTML document which is input to a browser for the user viewing for different requests of a user (col 11, lines 55-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include stored transformations that are processed for incoming documents as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance

extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8), further to include providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format where the uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

With regard to Claims 9, 14, 29, Wyler teaches *Applying a first-level ... to the document.* In Wyler, the second level transformation happens once the first level transformation is complete, which is sequential (paragraph 157-164).

With regard to Claim 12, Wyler teaches *Decomposing ... third-level document.* For example, applying the transformation process to document in third level (para 177).

With regard to Claim 13, 30, Wyler teaches *Document ... XML form.* For example, translating/parsing into M20 script language is equivalent to XML and prior to third level transformation, the document is in the M20) script (para 161).

With regard to Claim 15, Wyler teaches *Applying a first-level transform ... crate a subscription-level document.* For example, after the transformation – web page regions are formed (para 167) from the markup language document, applying transformation rules to the first level document to create a second level document (para 159-163) (examiner interprets 'subscription-level' as functional use and descriptive language and not an express limitation).

With regard to Claim 16, Wyler teaches subscription-level ... user's request. For example, web designer organizes page into regions (para 167)

With regard to Claim 17, 34, Wyler teaches Applying a second-level ... an organization-level document. For example, upon completion of transformation, a reorganized web-page is determined with categories (para 165) (examiner interprets 'organization-level' as functional use and descriptive language and not an express limitation).

With regard to Claim 23, Wyler teaches *Transformation ... transformed document.* For example, operation of system in response to a user request (para 127).

With regard to Claim 24, Wyler teaches *demand ... client request..* For example, operation of system in response to a user request (para 127).

With regard to Claim 25, Wyler teaches Demand ... publication process. For example, the pamphlet style format style (para 129).

With regard to Claim 26, Wyler does not express teach, but Hind suggests *Transformed ... cache.* For example, converted objects are cached to store frequently used objects, which were well known to refer to when those objects are invoked by the user (col 19, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include caching frequently used objects – objects that are invoked by the user, as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8).

With regard to Claim 27, Wyler teaches *Demands ... cache.* For example, converted objects are cached to store frequently used objects, which were well known to refer to when those objects are invoked by the user (col 19, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include caching frequently used objects – objects that are invoked by the user, as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8).

With regard to Claim 31, Wyler teaches *The document ... internal representation.* For example, translating/parsing into M20 script language is equivalent to XML and prior to third level transformation, the document is in the M20) script (para 161).

With regard to Claim 32, Wyler suggests *Internal representation level ... representation.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) from a first level document and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167).

With regard to Claim 33, Wyler suggests *Application of the subscription ... document is required.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167).

With regard to Claim 35, Wyler suggests *Application of the subscription ... document is optional.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document

(M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). This transformation does not have to be applied, and the second level of transformation can be presented to the user.

With regard to Claim 36, Wyler teaches *Internal representation ... document.* For example, operation of system in response to a user request (para 127) for an article.

With regard to Claim 37, Wyler does not express teach, but Hind suggests *Transformed ... cache.* For example, converted objects are cached to store frequently used objects, which were well known to refer to when those objects are invoked by the user (col 19, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include caching frequently used objects – objects that are invoked by the user, as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8).

With regard to Claim 38, Wyler does not express teach, but Hind suggests *Initial request ... retrieved from memory.* For example, a structured document (or memory representation) can be transformed through a set of predefined operations.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include transforming a structured document from memory through a set of predefined operations, as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-

performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8).

With regard to Claim 40, Wyler suggests *Designating a cached ... dependency change.* For example, the system identifies the type of web page by analyzing the differential amongst web pages. The parent web page shares common characteristics, whereas, children webpages present differentials depending on the type of web page (page 550). Upon user's request, the transformation process begins and eventually displays a web page content in a hard copy form (which requires a few layers of the necessary transformation).

With regard to Claim 41, Wyler teaches *Document ... XML form.* For example, translating/parsing into M20 script language is equivalent to XML and prior to third level transformation, the document is in the M20) script (para 161).

With regard to Claim 42, Wyler teaches *The document ... internal representation.* For example, translating/parsing into M20 script language is equivalent to XML and prior to third level transformation, the document is in the M20) script (para 161).

With regard to Claim 43, Wyler suggests *Internal representation level ... representation.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) from a first level document and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167).

With regard to Claim 44, Wyler suggests *Application of the subscription ... document is required.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document

(M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167).

With regard to Claim 45, Wyler teaches Applying a second-level ... an organization-level document. For example, upon completion of transformation, a reorganized web-page is determined with categories (para 165) (examiner interprets 'organization-level' as functional use and descriptive language and not an express limitation).

With regard to Claim 46, Wyler suggests *Application of the subscription ... document is optional.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). This transformation does not have to be applied, and the second level of transformation can be presented to the user.

With regard to Claim 47, Wyler teaches *Internal representation ... document.* For example, operation of system in response to a user request (para 127) for an article.

With regard to Claim 48, Wyler does not express teach, but Hind suggests *Transformed ... cache.* For example, converted objects are cached to store frequently used objects, which were well known to refer to when those objects are invoked by the user (col 19, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include caching frequently used objects – objects that are invoked by the user, as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance

extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8).

With regard to independent Claim 58, Wyler suggests *First database ... raw documents.* For example, webpage/text file format (para 157).

Wyler teaches *First tabular ... records.* For example, commands for contents table.

An interface .. tabular means; an interface ... second tabular means. For example, a web page formatted into regions (para 233; fig 4).

Wyler does not expressly teach, but Hind teaches *Second database means ... second-level document; second tabular ... records.* For Example, transformations are stored for each of the specified transformations and are processed with incoming documents (col 4, lines 63- col 5, line 3).

Wyler in view of Hind does not teach, but Motoyama does suggest the amended limitation regarding *a request interface to receive a document generation request, where the document generation request indicates a particular document type and each transformation is mapped to a particular document type and further a document generator, coupled to the first and second database and first and second tabular means, and to the request interface, to generate the first level document using a transform and to generate the second-level document using one of the transforms in response to the receipt of the document generation request, wherein the document type of the second-level document and the transform used to generate the second-level document are indicated by the document generation request* . For example, Motoyama discloses a method for mapping structured information to different structured

information where the user can interactively define the mapping to create or edit a transformation of source components to target components for requested transformation (see Abstract section). Based on Applicant's remarks (filed on 8/24/2006), The examiner characterizes the amended limitations as a demand driven process by the user for transforming one document into another document (see exemplary remarks regarding independent claim 1 on pages 15-17 of the Remarks section) as opposed to a fully automated process that the user's inputs are not further considered. Motoyama does at least suggest this characterization because Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the existing map as the first level of transformation and the target component as the second level of transformation. Additionally, The use input is then processed and the requested input file and map are processed to transform the input file into the requested output file formation, which is sent to the user (col 4, lines 10-14). Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The parser analyzes and breaks down input SGML documents into recognizable component parts to generate a symbol table (col 11, lines 10-22), where the SGML DTD taken together with the SGML document and the HTML DTD are input to the Mapping Editor to output

the Map (item 212), then the map and the SGML document are utilized by the transformer to output an HTML document which is input to a browser for the user viewing for different requests of a user (col 11, lines 55-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include stored transformations that are processed for incoming documents as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8), further to include providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format where the uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

With regard to Claim 59, Wyler does not express teach, but Hind suggests *cache*. For example, converted objects are cached to store frequently used objects on the web page (which examiner interprets as a tabular means because it's capable of having tabs), which were well known to refer to when those objects are invoked by the user (col 19, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include caching frequently used objects – objects that are invoked by the user, as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance

extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8).

With regard to Claim 60, Wyler suggests *transforming the internal ... organization-level document.* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language, which are XML documents (paragraph 157-159); *Transforming the default ... document; transforming ... document.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). Wyler does not expressly teach subscription-level or organization-level or presentation-level, but does suggest first, second and third level transformation starting with a text/webpage file and displaying a book or pamphlet to the user, which are sequentially performed.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include the leveled transformations of text documents, providing the benefit of parsing markup language documents and formatting web pages for display tot eh user on a wireless device (para 9, 36).

With regard to Claim 61, Wyler suggests *Internal representation ... second subscription-level document; first subscription level ... organization-level document.* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language (which are XML documents), based on the user's request for a desired book, article or object for display (paragraph 157-159); *The second organization-level ... document.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of

the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). Wyler does not expressly teach subscription-level or organization-level or presentation-level, but does suggest first, second and third level transformation starting with a text/webpage file and displaying a book or pamphlet to the user, which are sequentially performed.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include the leveled transformations of text documents, providing the benefit of parsing markup language documents and formatting web pages for display tot eh user on a wireless device (para 9, 36).

With regard to Claim 62, Wyler does not express teach, but Hind suggests *cache*. For example, converted objects are cached to store frequently used objects on the web page (which examiner interprets as a tabular means because it's capable of having tabs), which were well known to refer to when those objects are invoked by the user (col 19, lines 25-30).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include caching frequently used objects – objects that are invoked by the user, as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8).

Regarding claim 63, Wyler in view of Hind does not expressly teach, but Motoyama suggests receiving a first request from a client computer coupled to computer system

for a second level document that depends from the first level document. Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The examiner interprets the disclosed mapping as a dependency structure.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler and Hind to include a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

Regarding claims 39, 64, 66 and 70, Wyler in view of Hind does not expressly teach, but Motoyama suggests tracking the dependencies of a transformed document, wherein the transformed document includes at least one of the first and second level document and the dependencies include the first level document and internal representation; and regenerating the transformed document when any dependency related to the document changes. Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the input SGML

document with components of the document as equivalent to the claimed dependencies.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler and Hind, to include providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format where the uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 65, Wyler in view of Hind does not expressly teach, but Motoyama suggests receiving a first request from a client computer coupled to computer system for a second level document that depends from the first level document. Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The user inputs requests via the GUI

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler and Hind to include a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

6-2) Claims 53-57, 67, 68 and 69 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wyler (as cited above) in view of Motoyama et al (as cited above).

With regard to independent Claim 53, Wyler suggests *Storing ... primitive form.* For example, webpage/text file format (para 157).

Wyler teaches *Transforming the document ... document.* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language, which are XML documents (paragraph 157-159); *Transforming the default ... document; transforming ... document.* For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). Wyler does not expressly teach subscription-level or organization-level or presentation-level, but does suggest first, second and third level transformation starting with a text/webpage file and displaying a book or pamphlet to the user, which are sequentially performed.

Wyler does not expressly teach *transforming the internal representation into at least one subscription-level document, into a DEFAULT organization-level document and into at least one user-specific organization-level document*, however Motoyama does suggest it. For example, Motoyama discloses a method for mapping structured information to different structured information where the user can interactively define the mapping to create or edit a transformation of source components to target components for requested transformation (see Abstract section). Based on Applicant's remarks

(filed on 8/24/2006), The examiner characterizes this limitation as a transformation process that transforms a parsed document into other documents as a demand driven process by the user for transforming one document into another document for different requests of a user. The examiner interprets the claimed "subscription-level" and "organization-level" as use of the transformed documents and not functionally limiting the claim's concept. Motoyama does at least suggest this characterization because Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the existing map as the first level of transformation and the target component as the second level of transformation. Additionally, The use input is then processed and the requested input file and map are processed to transform the input file into the requested output file formation which is sent to the user (col 4, lines 10-14). Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The parser analyzes and breaks down input SGML documents into recognizable component parts to generate a symbol table (col 11, lines 10-22), where the SGML DTD taken together with the SGML document and the HTML DTD are input to the Mapping Editor to output the Map (item 212), then the map and the SGML document are utilized by the

transformer to output an HTML document which is input to a browser for the user viewing for different requests of a user (col 11, lines 55-64).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include the leveled transformations of text documents, providing the benefit of parsing markup language documents and formatting web pages for display tot eh user on a wireless device (para 9, 36), and further to include providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format where the uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

With regard to Claim 54, Wyler suggests *User-specific ... presentation-level documents.* Web page content in book form (para 553), where a book has multiple pages.

With regard to Claim 55, Wyler teaches Presentation ... HTML .. presentation. For example, upon M20 transformation, building a HTML web page)(para 280).

With regard to Claim 56, Wyler suggests *Internal representation ... second subscription-level document; first subscription level ... organization-level document.* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language (which are XML documents), based on the user's request for a desired book, article or object for display (paragraph 157-159);

The second organization-level ... document. For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). Wyler does not expressly teach subscription-level or organization-level or presentation-level, but does suggest first, second and third level transformation starting with a text/webpage file and displaying a book or pamphlet to the user, which are sequentially performed.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include the leveled transformations of text documents, providing the benefit of parsing markup language documents and formatting web pages for display tot eh user on a wireless device (para 9, 36).

With regard to Claim 57, Wyler teaches *Document ... XML form.* For example, translating/parsing into M20 script language is equivalent to XML and prior to third level transformation, the document is in the M20) script (para 161).

Regarding claims 67 and 69, Wyler does not expressly teach, but Motoyama suggests receiving a first request from a client computer coupled to computer system for a second level document that depends from the first level document. Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66-col 11, line 3). The user inputs requests via the GUI

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

Regarding claim 68, Wyler does not expressly teach, but Motoyama suggests tracking the dependencies of a transformed document, wherein the transformed document includes at least one of the first and second level document and the dependencies include the first level document and internal representation; and regenerating the transformed document when any dependency related to the document changes. Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the input SGML document with components of the document as equivalent to the claimed dependencies.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format where the uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component as taught by Motoyama, providing the benefit of

greater viewing ease and for greater portability of documents and information (Motoyama, col 3, lines 40-45).

6-3) Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wyler (as cited above), in view of Hind et al (as cited above) and Motoyama (as cited above), further in view of Kuznetsov (6772413, filed Dec 8, 2000).

With regard to Claim 2, Wyler teaches *Applying the first-level transformation ... document; writing ... memory.* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language, which are XML documents (paragraph 157-159); Wyler does not expressly teach, but Hind teaches *Revising raw documents.* For Example, transformations are stored for each of the specified transformations and are processed with incoming documents (col 4, lines 63- col 5, line 3).
Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama does not expressly teach, but Kuznetsov teaches *indicating ... document is invalid.* For example, rejecting any invalid documents (col 16, line 24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include stored transformations that are processed for incoming documents as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8), further in view of Motoyam, to include rejecting any invalid documents as taught by Kuznetsov, providing the benefit of a flexible transformation mechanism for converting data formats (Kuznetsov, col 4, line 66 – col 5, line 3).

With regard to Claim 3, Wyler teaches *receiving a second request ... document.* For example, Wyler teaches progressing from a second level parsing of the XML document to a third level (para 177);

applying the second-level ... document; writing ... memory. For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama does not expressly teach, but Kuznetsov teaches *determining ... indicated invalid.* For example, rejecting any invalid documents (col 16, line 24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama to include rejecting any invalid documents as taught by Kuznetsov, providing the benefit of a flexible transformation mechanism for converting data formats (Kuznetsov, col 4, line 66 – col 5, line 3).

With regard to Claim 4, Wyler teaches *Receiving ... transform; revising ... transform; applying ... document; writing ... memory* For example, Wyler teaches First level transformation of information into objects for M2O script language, which are XML documents (paragraph 157-159); Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama does not expressly teach, but Kuznetsov teaches *indicating ... document is invalid.* For example, rejecting any invalid documents (col 16, line 24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler to include stored transformations that are processed for incoming documents as taught by Hind, providing the benefit of high-performance

extensible document transformation, receiving source documents and applying transformations (Hind, Title; col 5, lines 2-8), further in view of Motoyama, to include rejecting any invalid documents as taught by Kuznetsov, providing the benefit of a flexible transformation mechanism for converting data formats (Kuznetsov, col 4, line 66 – col 5, line 3).

With regard to Claim 5, Wyler teaches *receiving a second request ... document.* For example, Wyler teaches progressing from a second level parsing of the XML document to a third level (para 177);

applying the second-level ... document; writing ... memory. For example, Wyler teaches second level parsing of the XML document (M2O script means XML language) and analyzing and converting the content. This level organizes the page into regions for the article (para 164-167). Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama does not expressly teach, but Kuznetsov teaches *determining ... indicated invalid.* For example, rejecting any invalid documents (col 16, line 24).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama to include rejecting any invalid documents as taught by Kuznetsov, providing the benefit of a flexible transformation mechanism for converting data formats (Kuznetsov, col 4, line 66 – col 5, line 3).

6-4) Claims 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wyler (as cited above), in view of Hind et al (as cited above) and Motoyama (as cited above), further in view of Chau (US 2002/0013792, filed Dec 28, 2000).

With regard to Claim 6, Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama does not expressly teach Respective GID... document. But Chau does suggest identifiers in the list for identifying document in the table and Examiner interprets GID to mean identification because no antecedent basis in a claim (para 156).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama to include identifying documents in a table as taught by Chau, providing the benefit of an improved method of decomposing and XML document and storing it into a database (Chau, para 14).

With regard to Claim 7, Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama does not expressly teach *The first-level document ... stale*. But Chau does suggest insertion time of when data is inserted into table where the system can determine based on user preference when a document is old (para 224).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama to include identifying documents in a table as taught by Chau, providing the benefit of an improved method of decomposing and XML document and storing it into a database (Chau, para 14).

6-5) Claims 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wyler (as cited above), in view of Hind et al (as cited above) and Motoyama (as cited above), further in view of Newman (US 2003/0014414, filed Dec 7, 2000).

With regard to Claim 18, Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama does not expressly teach, but Newman suggests *Organization-level ... document.* For example, customized articles delivered to customers based on authorized request (para 32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Wyler in view of Hind and Motoyama to include customized articles delivered to customers based on authorized requests as taught by Newman, providing the benefit of a novel Internet newsletter publishers documents appropriately formatted without restriction to the end-user (para 27).

With regard to Claim 19, Wyler teaches *Decomposing ... presentation-level document.* For example, the document is formatted in a book style for devices with appropriate screen size and browser limitations (para 169).

With regard to Claim 20, Wyler teaches Presentation-level ... use presentation. For example, information for search engine, in order to organize the page)(para 175).

With regard to Claim 21, Wyler teaches Presentation ... HTML .. presentation. For example, upon M20 transformation, building a HTML web page)(para 280).

With regard to Claim 22, Wyler teaches Subscription-level ... optional (ie., additional processing is performed upon converting webpage with M20, which is optional based on the browser limitation)(para 177).

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/24/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding independent claims 1, 8, 28 and 58, Applicant argues that the cited references do not teach that the second level process is a demand driven process (Remarks, page 15-17, 18-20). The examiner disagrees. First, the claims do not expressly claim "demand driven". For the argument, the examiner introduces a new reference, Motoyama, to teach the amended limitations. For example, Motoyama discloses a method for mapping structured information to different structured information where the user can interactively define the mapping to create or edit a transformation of source components to target components for requested transformation (see Abstract section). Based on Applicant's remarks (filed on 8/24/2006), The examiner characterizes the amended limitations as a demand driven process by the user for transforming one document into another document (see exemplary remarks regarding independent claim 1 on pages 15-17 of the Remarks section) as opposed to a fully automated process that the user's inputs are not further considered. Motoyama does at least suggest this characterization because Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the existing map as the first level of transformation and the target component as the second level of transformation.

Additionally, The use input is then processed and the requested input file and map are processed to transform the input file into the requested output file formation which is sent to the user (col 4, lines 10-14). Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The parser analyzes and breaks down input SGML documents into recognizable component parts to generate a symbol table (col 11, lines 10-22), where the SGML DTD taken together with the SGML document and the HTML DTD are input to the Mapping Editor to output the Map (item 212), then the map and the SGML document are utilized by the transformer to output an HTML document which is input to a browser for the user viewing for different requests of a user (col 11, lines 55-64).

Regarding independent claim 53, Applicant argues that the reference does not teach three different documents (Remarks, page 18). First, claim 53 does not claim three different documents. The examiner characterizes this limitation as a transformation of a document that can have three functional uses of a transformed document(s). Additionally, The examiner characterizes this limitation as a transformation process that transforms a parsed document into other documents as a demand driven process by the user for transforming one document into another document for different requests of a user. The examiner interprets the claimed "subscription-level" and "organization-level" as use of the transformed documents and not functionally limiting the claim's concept. Motoyama does at least suggest this characterization because Motoyama discloses

providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the existing map as the first level of transformation and the target component as the second level of transformation. Additionally, The use input is then processed and the requested input file and map are processed to transform the input file into the requested output file formation which is sent to the user (col 4, lines 10-14). Further, Motoyama discloses a map module that interacts with a parser and a GUI to create a mapping from an SGML document to an HTML document where the transformer interacts with the map module, the parser and the GUI to accomplish the transformation (col 10, lines 66- col 11, line 3). The parser analyzes and breaks down input SGML documents into recognizable component parts to generate a symbol table (col 11, lines 10-22), where the SGML DTD taken together with the SGML document and the HTML DTD are input to the Mapping Editor to output the Map (item 212), then the map and the SGML document are utilized by the transformer to output an HTML document which is input to a browser for the user viewing for different requests of a user (col 11, lines 55-64).

Regarding claim 39, Applicant argues that the references do no teach tracking the dependencies of a transformed document and regenerating the transformed document when any dependency related to the document changes (Remarks, pages 20-21). The examiner disagrees. Motoyama discloses providing a user with a graphical tool to transform documents with source SGML format into another target structured

format. The uses is allowed to select an input SGML DTD or an existing map to map source components to a target component (col 3, lines 40-55). The examiner interprets the input SGML document with components of the document as equivalent to the claimed dependencies. So when a document changes (or transformed), it's components are also changed (or transformed), which the examiner interprets as related changes).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gautam Sain whose telephone number is 571-272-4096. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 9-5 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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GS 10/27/06

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